Creating Harmonious Diversity through Scholarship

From Tekijuku to World Tekijuku

The world is full of diversity—different peoples, genders, languages, cultures, religions, and more. Diversity is indispensable for human development and social well-being, but it can also lead to conflict. Overcoming the barriers that can result from diversity will be crucial in the 21st century’s global society. Universities impart “scholarship,” a language common to all humankind, which can serve to reduce or eliminate the barriers caused by diversity, much as sports and the arts can bring together disparate populations. In the 21st century, universities will need to take on the new role of creating “harmonious diversity” through scholarship.

The Genesis of Harmonious Diversity

With the aim of expanding its contribution to the international community, Osaka University launched its World Tekijuku concept in 2014. The university’s goal is to become a world-class research institution and one of the top 10 universities in the world by the time it celebrates its centenary in 2031.

With the exchange of human resources through scholarship, as a Global University, the World Tekijuku, Osaka University aims to contribute to global society through the creation of harmonious diversity.

Profile

Toshio HIRANO, President

Born in 1947, Dr. Hirano holds both an MD and a PhD. He was appointed the 17th President of Osaka University in 2011. A leading researcher in the field of molecular immunology, Dr. Hirano discovered interleukin-6 in 1986 and has won numerous awards, including the Crafoord Prize in 2009 and the Japan Prize in 2011.
Academic Exchange Agreements with Universities Overseas

- 105 inter-university and 499 inter-faculty exchange agreements

International Joint Labs
- Projects for promoting international joint research
- 34 laboratories selected for 2013, 2014 and 2015
- Establishing labs in association with institutes and universities in Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Korea, Morocco, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, and the USA

Multinational Inter-University Academic Exchange Network
- Member of the Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU), which is composed of 45 universities
- Member of the Association of East Asian Research Universities (AEARU), which is composed of 17 universities
- Member of the Japan-UK Research and Education Network for Knowledge Economy Initiatives (RENKEI), which is composed of 12 universities
- Member of the HeKKSaGOn University Consortium, which is composed of 6 universities

International researchers
- 908

European Center (Groningen Office)
- 264
- 236

ASEAN Center (Bangkok Office)
- 44
- 28

East Asian Center (Shanghai Office)
- 1,639
- 454

North American Center (San Francisco Office)
- 2,094
- 908

Centers for Academic Initiatives established by Osaka University

Centers established by departments and institutions

International Joint Labs

International students

2,094
908

International researchers

17
19

“World Tekijuku” concept

In 2014, Osaka University established its mission to create a “World Tekijuku,” a launch pad where students and researchers, willing to tackle global issues in the 21st century, will gather from all over the world to learn together, playing vital roles in the global society.

Osaka University is rooted in Tekijuku’s spirit of independent scholarship and inquiry.

Tekijuku, the origin of Osaka University

Tekijuku, a private academy in Osaka founded in 1838 by OGATA Koan, a physician and renowned educator. Young minds from all over Japan gathered there to learn, and many of them later played leading roles in the modernization of Japan during the Meiji period.

Osaka Imperial University

Osaka Imperial University was established in 1931 with the School of Medicine and the School of Science through the reorganization of Osaka Prefectural Medical School that originated in Tekijuku. It attracted young and ambitious academics from all over Japan, including Hideki Yukawa.

The Birth of Osaka Imperial University

In 2014, Osaka University established its mission to create a “World Tekijuku,” a launch pad where students and researchers, willing to tackle global issues in the 21st century, will gather from all over the world to learn together, playing vital roles in the global society.

Osaka University

World TEKIJUKU

QS World University Rankings 2014/2015: 55
We are proud to offer 25 language majors (merged with Osaka University of Foreign Studies in 2007)

## Organization

### 11 Schools
- Letters
- Human Sciences
- Law
- Economics
- Science
- Medicine
- Dentistry
- Pharmaceutical Sciences
- Engineering
- Science
- Foreign Studies

### 16 Graduate Schools
- Letters
- Human Sciences
- Law and Politics
- Economics
- Science
- Medicine
- Dentistry
- Pharmaceutical Sciences
- Engineering
- Science
- Language and Culture
- International Public Policy
- Information Science and Technology
- Frontier Biosciences
- Law School
- Child Development

### 27 Research Institutes and Centers
- Research Institute for Microbial Diseases
- The Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research
- Institute for Protein Research
- Research Center for Nuclear Physics
- Cybermedia Center
- Institute of Social and Economic Research
- Institute for Laser Engineering
- Immunology Frontier Research Center (IFReC)

### 2 University Hospitals
- University Hospital
- University Dental Hospital

### 25 We are proud to offer 25 language majors
(merged with Osaka University of Foreign Studies in 2007)
Number of Students, Staff, and Researchers

- **15,535**  
  Undergraduate students

- **4,641**  
  Graduate students (Master’s courses)

- **3,465**  
  Academic staff

- **3,245**  
  Graduate students (Doctoral courses)

- **2,898**  
  Non-academic staff

- **2,094**  
  International students

- **908**  
  International researchers (FY2014)

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Campus

- **Suita Campus**  
  997,071 m²

- **Toyonaka Campus**  
  441,313 m²

- **Minoh Campus**  
  140,400 m²

- **Nakanoshima Center**  
  1,000 m²
**International Prizes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prizes</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nobel Prize in Physics</td>
<td>Hideki YUKAWA</td>
<td>Theoretical prediction of mesons</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf Prize in Medicine</td>
<td>Osamu HAYASHI</td>
<td>Discovery of oxygenase enzymes and elucidation of their structure and biological importance</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf Prize in Mathematics</td>
<td>Mikio SATO</td>
<td>Creation of algebraic analysis, theory of hyperfunction and more general hyperfunctions, and soliton theory including unified theory of soliton equations</td>
<td>2002-2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasker Award</td>
<td>Hidesaburo HANAFUSA</td>
<td>Demonstrating how RNA tumor viruses cause cancer and elucidating their role in combining, uncoiling and maintaining oncogenes in the viral genome</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Osaka University and Hideki YUKAWA, Japan’s First Nobel Laureate**

Hideki YUKAWA, Japanese theoretical physicist and the first Japanese Nobel laureate, worked as an associate professor at Osaka University from 1933 to 1939. In 1935, he published a paper in which he predicted the existence of mesons; this was a major influence on elementary particles research. YUKAWA received a PhD degree from Osaka University, submitting a dissertation titled “The Interaction of Elementary Particles” in 1938. For this contribution, he later received the Nobel Prize.

**World University Rankings**

by Discipline in March 2015 based on the Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Biology &amp; Biochemistry</td>
<td>Shizuo AKIRA</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology &amp; Biochemistry</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Masahiro MIURA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>Clínica Médica</td>
<td>Shizuo AKIRA</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>Immunología</td>
<td>Bioquímica</td>
<td>Masahiro YAMAMOTO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Molecular Biology &amp; Genetics</td>
<td>Física</td>
<td>Yoichi ANDO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant &amp; Animal Science</td>
<td>Patología</td>
<td>Tatsuo KAKIMOTO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Influential Researchers**

Highly Cited Researchers 2014, Thomson Reuters
Welcome to Osaka University

Researchers

Researchers and laboratories at Osaka University welcome partnerships with international researchers. Information is available on our website. Osaka University supports researchers from all over the world, enabling them to expand and develop their research.

Students

Degree Programs

Osaka University has all-English degree programs at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Moreover, a great number of additional courses are available in English and offered to both domestic and international students.

Short-Term Non-Degree Programs

OUSSEP (Osaka University Short-term Student Exchange Program): An exchange program with a maximum duration of 12 months for 3rd and 4th year international students.

FrontierLab@OsakaU: A program with a maximum duration of 12 months for international students interested in participating in laboratory research.

J-ShIP (Japanese Short-stay In-session Program): A five- or eight-week long intensive Japanese program for international students who wish to study the Japanese language.

Global Admissions Office

A new admissions program for international students at undergraduate level has been introduced as of 2014. The program is meant for applicants without Japanese citizenship who can demonstrate an adequate level of Japanese language knowledge. Submission of application materials and selection procedures do not require traveling to Japan.

Before and After Coming to Osaka

The Center for International Education and Exchange (CIEE) provides social and academic support for international researchers and students, providing guidance and advice on visa procedures, housing, network and community links, and other useful information.

Living in Osaka

The Osaka area ranks 30th in terms of economic scale and 17th in terms of population in the world. Presently, it is the second largest urban area in Japan after Tokyo, and is the financial and cultural center of Western Japan.

Osaka has a long history and is of international significance. Osaka Harbor and its industrial arteries have nurtured a vibrant tradition of productivity and manufacturing. In 607, an early Japanese mission to Sui China departed from Suminoo no Tsu (a port then located in Suminoe, Osaka) after envoys prayed for a safe voyage at Sumiyoshi Grand Shrine. Since then, Osaka has been an important Japanese port area for more than 1,400 years.

From a cultural point of view, the inhabitants of Osaka are known for their love of good food, popular culture, and sociable joviality.

Entertaining & Industrialized Area

Outgoing & Vibrant Culture

Friendly & Open People

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